
EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]
ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.

The steamer Niagara arrived this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 14th.

It is rumored that the Persian war has terminated. Liverpool Cotton Market.—The American advices received by the Atlantic caused an advance. Sales of the week 67,000 bales, of which speculators took 25,000, and exporters 5,500. Sales on Friday 12,000 bales. Fair Orleans 84, middling Orleans 72, middling upland 72. Stock of cotton in port 312,000 bales, of which 220,000 were American.

The Persia arrived on the 14th. Her advices caused an advance of 8-16. Sales were estimated at 14,000 bales. Egyptian advanced 1/4, Brazil 1/4. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote red wheat 84 1/2, white wheat 85 1/2. Western canal flour 30s 3/4, Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s 3/4, Ohio 32s 3/4. Mixed corn quiet at 33s 6d to 34s 9d. Lard steady. Sales in rice at 15s. Coffee firm.

London Money Market.—Consols for accounts closed at 94 1/2.

Baring's circular quotes Welsh rails free on board at 45s 4 1/2, Scotch pig iron on the Clyde 75s 6d. Flour 28s 3/4. Spirits turpentine in limited demand 44s 1/4 to 6s.

American stocks quiet.

Manchester advices favorable. Sugar steady. Lard steady. Provisions dull. Flour dull. Wheat very dull. Corn quiet and steady. Money easier. Consols 93 1/4.

The London news received by the Niagara say that no more troops are to be sent to Persia or Canton. The British troops at Bushire will not advance into the interior of Persia, and every effort is being made to perfect a peace. There is every reason to hope that negotiations at Paris will terminate in the establishment of amicable relations between Persia and England.

New troubles, however, are said to be brewing in Europe, growing out of the question in relation to the Principality. The London Times says that a satisfactory settlement of that question cannot but be endangered by such an imprudent manifesto as that published in the Monitor.

The Times also says that it will be the duty of England to declare positively against tampering with the integrity of Turkey, and act resolutely to support the resolution taken against the proposed union of the Principality.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION
Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Senate.—The Senate passed the House bill prohibiting the importation of obscene prints, statues, &c. Also, the House bill establishing a post office of delivery at Augusta, Ga.

The House bill making appropriations for the completion of military roads in Oregon was also passed. On motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of a joint resolution from the House, increasing the pay of Lieutenant General Scott.

After a brief discussion, the subject was postponed to Monday.

Deficiency bill taken up. The Senate struck out the clause appropriating \$185,000 for books for members of the House. Senators, in the course of the debate, said this was a stupendous fraud upon the country.

Senate passed the deficiency and House bills establishing three additional land districts in Nebraska, and three in Kansas.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all correspondence with Gov. Geary relative to the affairs of Kansas during the recess.

Senate proceeded to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

An amendment was proposed by the committee on Finance to create a mission to Persia.

Messrs. Benjamin and Thompson of Ky. objected to the amendment on the ground that in the present condition of affairs there was no object to be attained by sending a minister, as the governments of England and Russia were seeking supremacy in Persia, and there was war now existing there. We have no trade with Persia, and are not likely to have, inasmuch as Persia has no sea ports.

Mr. Mason said that reasons might exist which it would not be proper to state in open session, which rendered it eminently desirable that some steps be taken to open political and commercial relations with the Persian government.

Mr. Brown advocated the amendment, and said the exclusive policy of China and Japan was gradually yielding to the progress of civilization, and with Persia a valuable trade might be opened.

Mr. Thompson of Kentucky said the office was to be created to feed some hungry, broken down politician.

After further debate the amendment was adopted—yeas 25, nays 21.

House.—The report of the select committee in the case of Edwards was taken up.

On the resolutions Mr. Edwards remarked that he could say honestly and with a clear conscience that he never gave a vote on any bill that was not sanctioned by his judgment. In his intercourse with members of this House he had universally sought to be on terms of friendship with them, and if he had unwittingly given offence to any one, he asked his pardon. He could say that the hours spent here in association with gentlemen were the most agreeable of his life, and he should carry with him into his retirement the conviction that he never sought to do any one an injury. He felt in his own heart that he had never intended to wrong any member. He had, however, become satisfied from the votes taken in other cases that, although gentlemen on all sides sympathized with him in his position, he could expect to share no better fate than others charged with the same offences. His answer to the committee having been disregarded, and the case standing upon the testimony of Paine alone, his own statement of innocence availed him nothing, nor could he at this time make such explanations as would relieve him from the effect of Paine's testimony.

He wished to relieve his personal friends from the pressure which he had felt in his own heart, and to resign his seat, having already informed the Governor of New York of that fact.

On motion of Mr. Ritchie, the resolutions in the Edwards case were tabled.

House then took up the bill reported from the select committee to protect people against corrupt and secret influence in matters of legislation.

Mr. Kelley thought that the bill ought to pass now, but would move that it be referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Quitman thought it a very dangerous bill, and would move that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Orr said the committee did not expect to pass the bill and he hoped that Mr. Quitman's motion would be agreed to.

The House refused—yeas 104, nays 83.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall moved to reconsider the vote.

He said it might as well be known to the American people, that while this bill was passing, gentlemen for the first time looked at it while standing in groups, said "the bill ought not to become a law; if it did, the whole country would laugh it to utter scorn." Never before was such a measure heard of, even in despotic countries. It abridged liberty of speech and of the press in advocating or defeating any measure before Congress, a measure which, in effect, would say—we will erect ourselves into an innumerate tribunal.

Mr. Quitman likewise severely criticised and condemned the provisions of the bill. Congress could not pass a law to prevent any man from advocating, privately or publicly, measures before Congress in any way he thought best. The bill established a class of offences, invaded the rights of the States and of society, and interfered with intercourse between the citizen and his representative.

Mr. Davis, of Mo., defended the bill, its object being to embody into positive law the opinion of the Supreme Court declaring void contracts for compensation contingent on legislation in Congress by secret or sinister influences, practices being immoral and fraudulent. It was by the excess of such influences, which the bill declared misdemeanor, that the reputation of this House had descended many degrees in the opinion of the people.

Messrs. Hancock and Kunkel severally maintained that any person having an interest in a measure pending would, if he asked of members a favorable consideration of the subject, be liable to the pains

and penalties prescribed.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the bill passed—36 against 128—then tabled.

The resolution for the expulsion of James W. Simonton was then taken up.

Mr. Kelley said he had succeeded in obtaining the floor at an early stage of the proceedings and he would have given his views relative to these reports somewhat at length. He now wished simply to remark that the only difference in the committee had grown out of contrary opinions as to the proper reports to be made to the House. At this late period of the session it would be inexcusable were we to consume time, and unless some friend of Simonton's desired to be heard on his behalf, he should content himself with moving the previous question.

Mr. Sage moved an amendment, including Mr. Triplett in the expulsion resolution.

Mr. Houston wished to exclude all persons engaged in the prosecution of claims from the floor. It was by temporary relief to expel one man and let five hundred others remain.

The Speaker said that no reporter had been admitted to the floor except on the condition that he was not engaged in the prosecution of claims, and in every instance, with one exception, they have replied that they were not so engaged.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., remarked that the doorkeeper should keep out all persons not entitled by right to the floor.

The Speaker replied that the doorkeeper had such instructions.

Mr. Jones said, if so, the doorkeeper had not enforced the rule.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall remarked that Mr. Triplett obtained the right to occupy a reporter's seat on his recommendation, but he had not exercised the privilege.

Mr. Barrett said, as Simonton had been heard in his defense, Mr. Triplett should have the same right.

The resolution expelling Simonton and Triplett as reporters from the floor was then adopted.

Mr. Welch obtained permission to print the remarks he intended to make yesterday in vindication of his character.

Mr. Washburn's, of Ill., resolution to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union from the consideration of the river and harbor bills, his object being to put them on their passage, rejected—113 against 60—two-thirds being necessary.

The tariff bill, as amended by the Senate, was then taken up.

Mr. Todd moved to table it; lost—32 against 138.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendment—63 against 106. A committee of conference was asked of the Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.

Advices from Kansas state that the Legislature passed a law declaring resistance to the Territorial authorities or laws treason and punishable with death. The bill repealing test oaths, which passed the Council, was defeated in the House unanimously. The Council, by resolution, declared the outrage on Geary's house justified.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The President has issued his proclamation ordering the sale of the Indian Trust Lands in Kansas in May and June next. There are about 650,000 acres of these lands, which will be sold to the highest bidder, but not at less than the appraised value.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28, P. M.

River 7 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather cool and clear.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, P. M.

The river has fallen 10 inches since last evening. The weather is cool and clear.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 28, P. M.

The following boats have passed here since last report: Steamers Vixen, James Montgomery, Eunice, Monarch, J. H. Oglesby, and Fred Lorenz passed up. Steamers Great West, Prima Donna, Reliance, and Alvin Adams passed down.

The Ranger arrived on the Wabash river last night and the Bowling Green left for Green river.

River rising. Weather clear and pleasant. We had a thunder storm last night.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28, P. M.

The river is still rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Feb. 24, 1857.

Centennial.—The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated here on Monday, the 24th inst., by the students of Centre College in a manner highly creditable to the efforts of the day, and the institution of learning with which they are connected.

The day was auspicious, opening bright and beautiful. By 11 o'clock in the morning the large church was filled to overflowing with beauty and chivalry, who, with hearts awakened by the generous and patriotic address, and with a full and hearty participation in the exercises, were united in a grand and as cheerfully as any recorded in the world's history.

The exercises were opened by a speech from Mr. George Miller, of South Carolina. His subject was "Moral Principle—the Conservator of Liberty and Empire." It was a very fine piece of composition—one that reflected great credit on the speaker.

He was succeeded by Mr. E. McKay, of Bloomfield, Ky., whose subject was "The Reformation of the 16th century, the Reformation of the 17th century, and the Reformation of the 18th century." It was a very fine piece of composition—one that reflected great credit on the speaker.

Next came Mr. Isaac Duncan, of Nelson county, whose subject was "The Reformation of the 16th century, the Reformation of the 17th century, and the Reformation of the 18th century." It was a very fine piece of composition—one that reflected great credit on the speaker.

After the speaking was over the crowd repaired to a fair given by the Methodist ladies, at which were set before them the most delicious refreshments, and the day closed in a most enjoyable manner.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the crowd again assembled, to be regaled with a continued "flow of reason and feast of song."

Mr. H. M. Bond, of Bremen, led off in a most elegant speech. His subject was "A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds." The propriety of his delivery, combined with his finished and polished style, and his effort added to his already high reputation as a speaker.

Then came Mr. Miles Sanders, of Bloomfield, Ky., whose subject was "The Reformation of the 16th century, the Reformation of the 17th century, and the Reformation of the 18th century." It was a very fine piece of composition—one that reflected great credit on the speaker.

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AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—For the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Consumption, is universally known as the best remedy ever yet discovered for every variety of Pulmonary disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. By its timely use, many an almost fatal attack of disease upon the lungs or throat, arrested and thus saved many thousands every year from a premature grave. No family should be without it, and those who neglect to provide themselves with a remedy which wards off this dangerous class of diseases will have cause to deplore it when it is too late. Proofs of the surprising efficacy of the Cherry Pectoral need not be given to the American people—they have living proofs in every neighborhood. But those who wish to read the statements of those whose whole health has been restored, and whose lives have been saved by its use, will find them in our American Almanac, which the agent below named has to furnish gratis for every one.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere. Jan 15 Jkbook&owin

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
Dr. CHESMAN'S PILLS.—The result of a long and extensive experience in the treatment of a long and extensive practice. They are used in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, and disturbed sleep, which always arise from interrupted nature. They can be successfully used as a preventative. These pills should never be taken during pregnancy, as they would be sure to cause miscarriage. Warranted purely vegetable and free from anything injurious to life or health. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price \$1. RAYMOND & PATTON, 74 Fourth street, wholesale and retail agents for Louisville. Sent by mail by enclosing \$1 to Dr. Cornelius L. Chesman, No. 192 Broadway, New York. Jan 19 Jkbook

Valentines for 1857.
C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky., are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of Valentines for the coming season, to which we respectfully call your attention as they are of the most reliable and credit. Sales positive. None sent on commission. Our stock embraces all the various kinds and qualities that are manufactured, from 5 cents to \$5, including a great variety of Comic Valentines, Valentine Envelopes, Cards, Mottoes, and Stationery of every kind pertaining to the business. Call or send your orders to.

C. HAGAN & CO., Louisville, Ky. 120 Jkbook

Disolution.
THE firm heretofore doing business under the style of CRUTCHER & MILLER has been dissolved by mutual consent. James L. Crutcher, having sold his interest in the firm to J. A. Miller, who has taken the name of J. A. Miller & Co. The business of the firm is now conducted by J. A. Miller & Co. Either party to sign in liquidation.

JAMES L. CRUTCHER,
JNO. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

Copartnership.
JNO. A. MILLER has associated with him in business JOHN P. SEILER and WILSON B. WILKINSON, and will continue the WHOLESALE SILK and VARIETY SILK and NOTION business under the style of JNO. A. MILLER & CO., and have taken the store-room corner of Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Seiler & Bro. (opposite), where they will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the old concern. JNO. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

JNO. A. MILLER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY SILK and VARIETY GOODS and NOTIONS, corner Sixth and Main streets, over A. B. Seiler & Bro. (opposite), where they will be pleased to see the friends and customers of the old concern. JNO. A. MILLER.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1857.

FUR GLOVES of every quality to be had very low of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

A FEW SETS STONE MARTIN AND FITCH FURS still on hand, which we will close out at a bargain. HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and durable, are to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

FUR MANTILLAS are much the warmest, cheapest and most durable wrappings that a lady can buy, and HAYES, CRAIG, & CO. are selling them at lower prices than cloth can be had at.

SILK FLUSH CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS, as comfortable as FUR and much cheaper, to be had of HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

MISSIE'S FURS are selling at very low prices at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.

"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST"—This celebrated Dress Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made up and ready to wear at HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.'S.